THE DINNER TO JOHN MITCHEL.

Grand Demonstration for Irish Independence at the Broadway Theatre.

GREAT BEUNION OF THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

Speeches of Charles Conor, John Mitchel T. F. Meagher, P. J. Smyth, and Others,

The long-expected dinner to John Mitchel came off last night at the Broadway theatre, and the demonstration

night at the Broadway theatre, and the demonstration was one of the most brilliant and successful that we have ever been called upon to chronicle.

The theatre was in the possession of the caterers from an early hour in the morning, and the invasion was complete. The parquette and orchestra were floored over, so as to make it, with the stage, a brilliant salon. At the background was displayed the bacquet scene in "Macbeth," while the side scenes, or "wings," were con-cealed by embroidered cloth, making the stage appear like a brilliant pavilion. In this saloon the tables were arranged with seats for aix hundred guests— the chairman's seat being just before the foot-lights, which were invisible on this occasion. The pacred precisets of the green-room were invaded, and the place where kings, heroes, dukes, and heroines innumerable have exchanged ben mots while waiting for their calls, was now consigned to a corps of waiters, armed with food for the expected army. The boxes were draped with the American flag and the tri color. The stage portion of the saloon was lighted with two

chandeliers.

The time fixed for the dinner was six c'olcok, and a that hour a large number of persons were in attendance. The dress circle exhibited a brilliant array of beauty, the sofas being occupied by about five hundred ladies, including Mr. Mitchel's family, and other relatives of the "Men of 1848." The cinner did not really commence till seven o'clock, when Bloom teld's United States Band commenced to play, and Mr. Mitchel entered leaning upon the arm of Charles O'Conor, Esq., and followed by Thomas Francis Meagher, P. J. Smith, and others. The distinguished gentlemen were ressived with great cheering, and the company were soon seated at the tables, as follows:-

CHARLES O'CONOR.

P. J. Smyth,
Richard O'Gorman,
John B Dillon,
Michael Deheny,
Dr. Antasil. RIGHT. John Mitchel,
Judge Robert Emmet,
Thomas F. Meagher,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. W. Mitchel,
Capt. Reed, U. S. A.,
N. Bowaitch Blunt. Dr. Antisil, Hon. Judge O'Connor, Judge Greene

N. Bowdtch Blunt.

Jucge Greene.

VICE PERFERENTS,

Hon. John McKeon,

Mayor McCarthy, of Synacuse, E. C. West, Esq., George

E. Lynch, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, were also present.

The company at table numbered about six hundred persons, including deputa ions from every profession, trade or calling in the city. The scene was a brilliant one. The floor of the salcon, with the gayly garnished tables, occupied by so many distinguished citizens—the display of beauty in the boxes, and the splendor of the theatre itself, set off by these aids—formed a grand spectacle. The banquet was profuse and well served and in the distribution of the refreshments the ladies were not forgotten. All was hilarity and enjoyment, and the "bill of fare" received full justice, and the frequent popping of champague corks showed that the Maine law was

ignored, and a disposition to believe in the "bumper fair," which one of Ireland's poets has so often celebrated in At a quarter past eight Mr. O'Conor rose and said:

Ladies and Gestlemen—Representing the liberal and enlightened of all sects and parties, without regard to religious opinions or particular divisions of local and political sentiment in this great city, we have assembled this evening, in conformity with the principles upon which our government is founded and which our people delight to honor—(applause)—to keep bright the chain of union between those of the Old World who seek and strive for liberty, and those in the New World, blessed with the enjoyment of it. We have assembled for the purpose of sestifying our high gratification—our delight—as the arrival amongst us, as a candidate for the honor of citizenship in this great and glorious republic—(applause)—of our distinguished guest. He is the latest subject of singly appression who has found a safe conduct from the tyrant's stronghold to the threshold of liberty. (Applause) In 1776, the fathers of this republic presented to maakind the first effective attempt to establish, in a durable and permanent form, the principles of liberty, and toosenerate, in defance of tyrants, the rights of nations. (Applause) They here erected upon the sure foundation of truth and justice the temple of liberty. They called hither to aid to giving permanence and force to tit, all true men throughout the world (applause). Their invitation—their call—was heard: it was responded to. The lovers of right came hither with a ms in their hands, to aid our plorious effort. Many left theirphones upon our revolutionary battle fields. Richard Montgomery—the country man, and in almost tevery sense the the prototype of the cit tinguished gentleman whom we this night honor —was an Irishman by birth, a Saxon by descent, a Presbyterian in religion, and a patriot at heart—a believer like him in the right of oppressed man to resort to the sword for the establishment of their liberties and the overthrow of tyrants. He was the first distinguished han not a native of these United States, who sacrificed h At a quarter past eight Mr. O'Conor rose and said :he traversed the arothern regions of this continent, penetrated to the strongat hold of British power in North America, and but for his death in the mement of apparently accomplished vistors, would probably have marked the first efforts of the American arms by one of the most signal achievements that ever crowned the efforts of men in arms. (Applause.) Lafaystte followed, and served, I need not say with what vast advantage, the cause of this infant republic. And fifty years aftewards he revisited our shores. New York youred forth to greet him her thronging thousands. (Applause) They hast down in gratitude to the Divine Being who had so long preserved their country's easily benefactor, as we to night come forth to welcome the captive just released from British power. (Applause) I allude to these circumstances gentlemen, to show that we are but following in the footsteps of our sires—that we are but following in the footsteps of our sires—that we are but following in the sample of the past, in keeping bright the chain of unison between the friends of liberty throughout the werld. (Applause.) It were long to tell, and therefore will not secury your time with a narrative of how much we sow to men of other climes, who have written for us, spoken for ma, and drawn the sword for us. Why have we met on this occasion, singling this distinguished gentleman for this mark of our great respect and esteem? It is because we would omniate the past and adhrer to the principles that have heretofore governed. The preliminary atreggle, and set the seal this post of the partial proposition to allow Catholies to take leases, and after to the principles that have heretofore governed. The preliminary atreggle and set the seal hade pendence. It was then for the first time of the preliminary atreggle and set the seal hade pendence in the preliminary atreggle and set the seal of the preliminary atreggle and set the seal of the preliminary atreggles and set the seal of the preliminary atreggles and set the seal of the preliminary atreggle

role order of a till before a paned jury, astion to a felon's doom, and imprisonment in a long. (Hinner) He is at last, by the blessing a Providence, delivered from the hand-of till smean this night is here smooght as our home of He is here, latter and gentlemen, bandad.

Mr. O'Coron then road the first regular toast:—

1. The President of the United States.—The monarch enforces by arbitrary power the homage of his su jects; the wisdom and virtue of our chief ruler secure the regard of a free people. President's March.

The second regular toast:—

2. The Governor of the State of New York. Hail Columbia.

Columbia.

The third regular toast:—

5. The Memory of Washington, Jefferson, and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. John McKen responded. He said:—

The sentiment given by the chair, refarring to the distinguished men of the Revolation, what excite in the minds of every person present an association with the threat with the control of the co

Mr. O'Conor then said :- Gentlemen, you will please fil

cheering.)

4. Our Gusst, John Mitchel—his services and sacrifices for his courtry render bis name imperishable on the pages of its history; from the pracon and the chains to which tyranny consigned him we welcome him to freedom in America. Yankee Doodle.

Mr. MITCHEL rose, and was received with great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, which continued during

several minutes. We have hardly ever seen to much en-

thusiasm in any public assemblage. Mr. MITCHEL said :-MR. CHARMAN, CHIZENS OF NEW YORK, CHIZENS OF AMEU-CA—It makes my pulse beat stronger to find misself in the presence of free citizens, to speak to an assembly of men whom I can address by the name of "citizen." Often in my native country I have stood before multitudes of the ings, apparently human boings, having the gait and aspect of men, may, having many of the attributes of man his natural state—the feelings, the pastions, the individual courage of men—but possessing mone of the rights and dignity, none of the civic and political organization, the national pride, and power, and ambition that set men above the beasts, and but little lower than the angels. Oh! I have atood in presence of myriads of my country men, and have not seen he face of one citizen, or or even of one loyal subject; and, believe me, this is a hideous sight. True citizenship was out of cur reach there—loyality was impossible there; for law was not, yet by solemn award of what they call my citizenship; from that false law! I have the honor to be an cutiav; the individual was not an individual was not an individual was a place purporing to be a court of instica, dividual was place purporing to be a court of instica, dividual was place purporing to be a court of instica, dividual was place purporing to be a court of instica, dividual was not off instication was not off instication. I was not off instication was not off instication was not off institution was not off institution. I was not off institution was not off institution was not off institution. I was not off institution was not off institution was not off institution. I was not off institution was not off institution was not off institution. I was not off institution was

rieging rithes, and haptived abundantly in blood, has been a man, and haptive to feel that he may one dry be called upon as earry the awing doctrine or that sublime christening sermon to all the saids of the certification of the property of the control of the cause of the certification of the cause of release as legitimate branch of that seared cause is the more embrying the results for demonstation of the cause of release as legitimate branch of that seared cause is the more embrying the certification of the cause of release as legitimate branch of that seared cause is the more embrying to certificate of the cause of release as legitimate branch of hist seared cause is the more embrying to certificate of a breach of hist search of list material cause at the more embrying to the certification of the cause of the property of the certification of participation of the certification of the certification of participation of participation of participation of the certification of the cert

To you hat who and what manner of men are they—
the refugees of '48, whom that secretary calls adventurers and soditious propagandists? They are the very flower of Europe, and the very salt of the earth—the proud,
though timi students, the inspired poets, the knightly
soldiers of freedom and right. A French officer has well
said that the genuine representative of another European
chivalry is now the chivalry of young democracy—the
chivalry that goes as gaily to the barricade, when duty
calls, as to a fet champetr—with the courage of a lion to
face tyrants, and the gentle courtesy of a woman to the
weak and the poor. And where are they now? In 'the
swamps of Cayonne they tend the sugar case, or they
are hering corn to the penal farms of Alereia. Somewhere in Ohio, wanders and feeds his long, the German
Uhland. O heaven! Apollo is once more among the
herdsmen of Admetus, and the herdsmen know not
that it is the sun god. On some tropical palm tree
hangs now the silent harp of Ferdinand Freitigrath;
in silence he devour nis heart, and song comes to him
never, never more. These two man were members of the
Frenkfort convention—their trisolor is trampled down,
and by the rivers of Babylon they sit and weep. Garibald moulds candles, or curries hides, or commands a
trading brig. Pacing the forest paths of Van Dieman's
Land, listening to the murmuring Derwent, or studying
with the real of an undergraduate. I see the stately
O'Brien. So caim is his mein, so hasubyty is his eye, no
man can see that his heart is breaking. Americas, will
you call these men adventurers and seditious propagandites? Will you warn them against fraudulent manninations tending to disturb your gented friends, the sovereigns of Europe? Once more pardon me the question.
The Mayflower pligrims were adventures—Benjamin
Franklin was a seditious propagandist, and if Washington had been taken, he would have been sent to Bohany
Bay. America, I know, will not be false to her own high
traditions and to the immortal men who made her history.

All the prominent parts of Mr. Mitchel's speech were received with great applause, and at its close three cheers were given for Mr. Mitchel, three for Smith O'Brien and three for Mengher.

Judge O'Conon then read the fellowing letters:—

LETTER OF BISHOP BUGHES.

LETTER OF BISHOF HUGHES.

New York, Dec. 18, 1863
GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, inviting me to a tierd a berquet in hence of John Mitchel. I know not whether, under any circumstances, it would be proper for one in my position to attend demensirations that take their rise in politics. At the present time, however, that state of my beatth will be recognized as sufficient reason why I may not accept your kind invitation. But, ich or well, there is no reason why I should not offer the same-it welcome of my leart to Mr. Mitchel I congratulate him on his escape from a land of worse than or ere civil be edge; and I wish him in this country all the property and large teach I wish him in this country all the property and large us all reason to analogate in his recard. I do not restrict this impression of my wishes to dir. Mitchel slove to I wild extend it to mit the ment were of his family. Thank my you for the compliance to determine

the invitation,
Tremair, very faithfully, your chedient sarrant,
† JOHN, Archib hop of New York
Judge B O'Concrand others.

LETTER OF BISHOF WAINWRIGHT.

New York, Dec. 14, 1858.

Gentifies:—I thank you for the invitation with which you have favored me but have had for some time an engagement of efficial duty for the evening of the 19th inst., which will prevent my having the hence of accepting it Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.

LETTER OF THOMAS O CONER.

FORT WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1853.

GENTIFMEN:—I have your kind invitation to be present at a public dinner tendered to the chivatrons Irish patiot John Mitchel. My advanced years and consequent infractive must deprive me of the gratification of uniting with you and those you represent on the stirring occasion.

My body must be necessarily absent from your fate; my heart vil be with you. I gloried in the bold effort of my countryman, Mitchel, to release our country from its threlform; I grieved in its failure; I sympathized in his sufferings; I rejoice at his escape from the fury of a government which never sought and attained favor but to abuse it; never ruled but on the psinciple of despotism; whose utmost effort to degrade and enslave man had its fercest develop ment in Ireland. With millions i welcome John Mitchel to this isnd—a land where the people are sovereign; where large standing armies are not employed to enforce involuntary allegiance; whose salaried juries are not packed to coaviet the innocent.

My John Mitchel enjoy unalloyed happiness in this the anylum of the oppressed of other nations may he live to see his native land, like his adopted, "free, sovereign, and is dependent."

Respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant, TH IS. O'CONER,

LETTER OF GEN. CASS.

GENTLEMEN.—It will be out of my power to accept your invitation to attend the public dinner proposed to be given to Mr. Mitchel, as a testim mial of approbation for his efforts in the cause of political freedom. His principles and course entitle him to the warm sympathy of the American people, and he will meet it wherever he goes among them. Though I cannot be with you, I sha

LEVIS CASS.

LETTER OF GENERAL SCOTT.

New York, Bec. 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—Major General Scett has had the honor to receive an invitation to the dinner about to be given by the friends of republican freedom in this city to distinguished Irish patriot, John Mi chel, which Gen. S regrets to decline, as ha declines all public entertainments.

LETTER OF MR. SEWARD.

LETTER OF MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1853.

GENTIERIES:—Your letter inviting me to attend a publis dinner to be given to John Mitchel, a fugitive from the penal laws enasted by a British Parliament for the enslaving of his native lanc, has been received; and I give you my sincere thanks for your kind remembrance of me in connection with an occasion so hoursalle to the city of New York, and so interesting to the friends of libert throughout the world.

My engagements here will prevent my availing myself of this courteous invitation; but I shall heartly concur with you in all your demonstrations of sympathy, hospitality, and congratulation towards your distinguished guest, as I have always concurred in all the efforts which generous use have made to preduce the smelloration of the rigors and an early termination of the punishment he and his compatitots have suffered for loving liberty too well.

I am, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LETTER OF HAMILTON FISH.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LETTER OF HAMILTON FISH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1853.

GENTIFMEN:—I lesire to return my cooffal acknowledgments for the invitation which you have been pleased to extend to me to participate in the proposed testimonial of the friends of republican freedom to John Mitchel.

Deeply sympathizing in all movements, wherever made in resistance of tyranny and oppression, and looking hopefully for the advancement of republican freedom and constitutional liberty until theme blessings be universal, and "cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." I am ever ready to rejoice in the success, or to lament the failure of those who devote themselves to the cause of republican freedom. What her successful or unsuccessful, their devotion demands our admiration and deserves our praise.

I rejoice that John Mitchel is no longer a victim of oppression, but a freeman, and among the free. I should be happy to be with you in your dempositation in bonor of one who has dared much and done much for his country and for freedom; but I am constrained by the necessity of my duties here to decline your kind invitation.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,

tion.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

LETTER OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1858.

GENTIEMEN—I have received your polite invitation to at tend the public dinner to be given in New York on the 19th instant to John Mitchel, by the "friends of republican freedem," and I regret exceedingly that it will not be in my power to accept it.

I am only recovering from a protracted illness which, as well as the pressure of public business, prevents my leaving this city at this time, or I would be happy to unite with you on that cocasion.

It would afford me the most sincere satisfaction to be able, in this or any other way, to testify my admiration for the character of your distinguished guest, and to join in giving him an enthusiastic welcome to the free shores of America.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I sm. very sincerely, yours, &c.

LETTER OF FOSTMASTER GENERAL CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1883.

GENTIEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 12th inst. hencing me with an invitation to a dinner to be siven to Mr. Mitchel, at the Breadway theatre, on the 19th inst. While I am gratified with this mark of your respect, I hasten to say that the exigencies of my official duties, at 1916 time peculiarly exasting, will render it impossible for me to be in New York on the occasion referred to.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servent and friend,

The FREEDERT announced the next regular toast:—

Ireland and the Oppressed Nationalities of Europe—May they soon enjoy the advantages of free government.

Ireland and the Oppressed Nationalities of Europe-May they soon enjoy the adventages of free government The Harp that once through Tara's halls. Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in rising to respond to this sentiment, was enthusiastically received. He said:— Mr. Phisipert, Ladies and Granizhes.—I was one evening on the Obio—an evening I shall not easily forget. The river had been swollen with recent rains. The our reut was passing quickly, but with the placidity which seemindes one of the old provers, the two pains to year pale. This slouds, with softened outline and mingling seetly with softened outline and mingling seetly with one another, were moving towards the north. There was something in the air, which, it not vivilying—if not get and—was quieting. It was such an evening that good hearts might have been touched with great tenderness, if not with mourfulness which comes from anguish and pervales our nature as if with the faint pubations of a subsiding struggle, but with that mourfulness which accompanies the recollection of them, and is tempered and sweetnesd, and it up with the love of old no-ness and faces, and the hope of seeing going on in the boat about me, and the varying features of the scene through which we were gliding, I turned to one object, which far more forcitly than the rest attracted my attention. It was a sgeamore tree—a noble looking tree—noble in its proprision noble in its profusion, noble

To republicación impulies the violation. For arche recolivorario of aristoratica and egotistic pewer, in like manner the sewed "republicación" is made by them to denote the subversion of society, morality, the control of the contro bote up against the empire of Spain when Spain had at helly of the old. Sure when of the New World, and the old while of the New World, and the old while of the old when of the New World, and the old while of the old without a gun upon the ease atanda while the midst of fose—a citadel of freedom impregable as the App. Carthage reckned more years than the Macadonian States, Venice had a longer pedigree than kingly France. So raid Thumas Davis, from whom, on the subject of freedom, I ever love to quote. And, in speaking of the chungs which the acquisition of freedom would effect in the condition of Ireland, this young and noble writer has said:—She is now impreviated, derided, and diasraned. Once a ration, most of these life would vanish. Soil and esa, head, heart and hand, wisided by native rulers, would render her as unlike what she is now as the storrd and chained eagle is from the hangely and vice the condition of socie y where it prevails—ven where it most would render her seed of the seed of the condition of socie y where it prevails—ven where it most widely prevails—is perfect; or that the acts and impulses which proceed from it are immaculate. I am not operiuded a commentator on republicanism as to withhold the fact, that when freedom has taken that shape, or when freedom strives to resolve and realize stief into that condition, there are and there have been continue; there are, and there have been consens the care, and there have been crime; there are, and there have been crime; there are, and there have been crime; there are, and there have been crime; the care, and there have been crime; the care, and there have been crime; there are, and there have been crime; the care, and there have been crime; there are, and there have been crime; the care, and there have been crime; the care and the care, and there have been crime; the care and the care, and there have been crime; the care and the care

taries a deventation which inhibition have not of some whose of lames tation heard, and Rashel wept for her chanders and whose of lames tation heard, and Rashel wept for her chanders and the control of London colemporary. It is written with the view to enaggerate enconomyly, and so to explod the idea that the
rures of their own. "It is written with the view to enaggerate enconomyly, and so to explod the proper manufacrures of their own. "It is only could support manufacrures of their own. "It is only could support manufacrures of their own. "It is only to make a prosome knowledge of those countries, that such establishments (manufactories) are not only improbable, but impossible, for that their sheep have but ittile wool—not is
the whole sufficient for a pair of stockings a year to escalinhabitant. But such is not the fact (observes the gestle
satinist); for the very talls of the American sheep
are so laden with wool that each has a
cast or a wagon, on four little wheels, to support and
keep it from trailing on the ground." Then we are tedd
that "they cault their ships." and 's staff their beds, wand
"little their horses" with this wool; and, is the ead,
is they on Lake Eric during the sing. "For a cod and whale
sens of American it is not accessary for mo reconyou that your fathers outlived these acreasus and predictions, and not only proved themselves di for republicanism was the precise condition of society and laws in which
they could most prosperously operate. It is always see.
When a people some to the determination of seiting on a
loftier region and a wider field of action, it is sertain than
there over will be—as there ever have been is such
events—certain inauspicious birds hovering about thempreching upon gibbers, and tombstones, and strickencake—croaking night and day, with an interniable and
industry to the soldiers of Sumpter and Marion.

If at present they express the opinion that these old
colorate were qualified for republicanism, it is simply
because their judgment assents to every existing arrangement, and anothous indiscriminately all successful specuhalf with the sum of the proper of the pediar, and their paper,
the proper of the proper of the proper of the p